

**SAMSUNG****ELECTRONICS****Preliminary**

DATE : 2000, 10. 23

*SAMSUNG TFT-LCD***MODEL NO. : LT133X7-124**

NOTE :

The information described in this SPEC is preliminary and can be changed without prior notice.PREPARED BY : Application Engineering Group**SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.**

Doc.No.

LT133X7-124

Rev.No

04 - 001 - G - 991207

Page

1 /26

**Preliminary****CONTENTS**

Revision History	----- (3)
General Description	----- (4)
1. Absolute Maximum Ratings	----- (5)
1.1 Absolute Ratings Of Environment	
1.2 Electrical Absolute Ratings	
2. Optical Characteristics	----- (7)
3. Electrical Characteristics	----- (10)
3.1 TFT LCD Module	
3.2 Back-light Unit	
4. Block Diagram	----- (13)
4.1 TFT LCD Module	
4.2 Back-light Unit	
5. Input Terminal Pin Assignment	----- (14)
5.1 Input Signal & Power	
5.2 LVDS Interface	
5.3 Back-light Unit	
5.4 Timing Diagrams of LVDS For Transmission	
5.5 Input Signals, Basic Display Colors and Gray Scale of Each Color.	
5.6 Pixel format	
6. Interface Timing	----- (19)
6.1 Timing Parameters	
6.2 Timing Diagrams of interface Signal	
6.3 Power ON/OFF Sequence	
7. Outline Dimension	----- (21)
8. Packing	----- (22)
9. Marking & Others	----- (23)
10. General Precautions	----- (25)



Revision History

Preliminary

Date	Rev.No.	Page	Summary
Feb.1999	000	All	LT133X7-122 is first issued
May.1999	001	21	MODEL LT133X7-122 was changed from LT133X7-124 -Lamp Connector change : 3pin → 2pin -Lamp Wire Length Change : 35±10mm → 65mm +10mm/-5mm

Doc.No.

LT133X7-124

Rev.No

04 - 001 - G - 991207

Page

3 /26

Preliminary

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

DESCRIPTION

LT133X7-124 is a color active matrix TFT (Thin Film Transistor) liquid crystal display (LCD) that uses amorphous silicon TFT as a switching devices. This model is composed of a TFT LCD panel, a driver circuit and a back-light system. The resolution of a 13.3" contains 1024 x 768 pixels and can display up to 262,144 colors. 6 o'clock direction is the optimum viewing angle.

FEATURES

- Thin and light weight
- High contrast ratio, high aperture structure
- High-speed response
- XGA (1024x768 pixels) resolution
- Low power consumption
- Single CCFL
- DE(Data enable) function
- 3.3V LVDS Interface

APPLICATIONS

- Notebook PC and desktop monitors
- Display terminals for AV application products
- Monitors for Industrial machine
- If the usage of this product is not for PC application, but for others, please contact SEC.

GENERAL INFORMATION

ITEM	SPECIFICATION	UNIT	NOTE
Display area	270.3(H) x 202.8(V) (13.3" diagonal)	mm	
Number of dots	1024 x 768 x R,G,B(XGA) (pixels)		
Pixel pitch	0.264(H) x 0.264(V)	mm	
Pixel arrangement	RGB vertical stripe		
Display colors	262,144 (colors)		
Viewing Angle	6 O'clock		
Display Mode	Normally white		
Surface treatment	Haze 25, Hard - Coating 3H		

Doc.No.	LT133X7-124	Rev.No	04 - 001 - G - 991207	Page	4 /26
---------	-------------	--------	-----------------------	------	-------

Preliminary

MECHANICAL INFORMATION

ITEM		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	NOTE
Module size	Horizontal (H)	289.4	289.6	290.0	
	Vertical (V)	216.3	216.8	217.3	
	Thickness (T)	-	-	5.7	
Weight		-	-	470g	

1. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

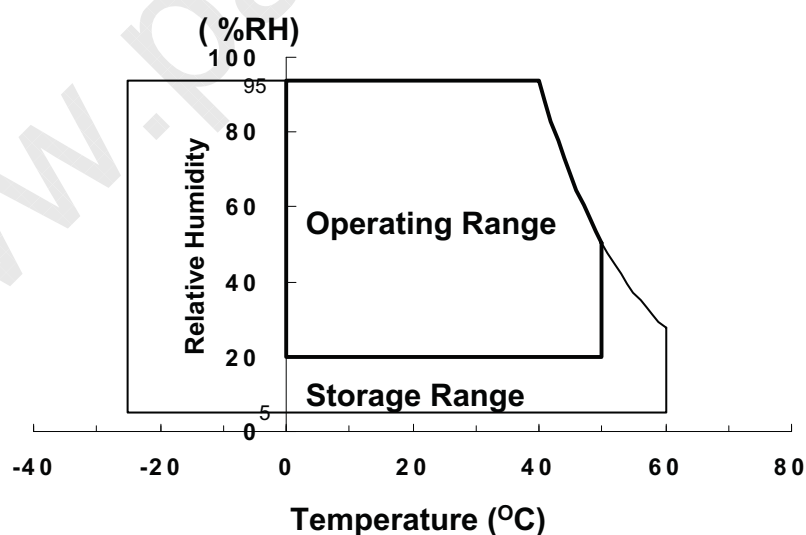
1.1 ABSOLUTE RATINGS OF ENVIRONMENT

ITEM	SYMBOL	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT	NOTE
Storage temperate	T_{STG}	-25	60	°C	(1)
Operating temperate (Temperature of glass surface)	T_{OPR}	0	50	°C	(1) $I_L = 3.5mA$
Shock (non-operating)	S_{nop}	-	220	G	(2),(4)
Vibration (non-operating)	V_{nop}	-	1.5	G	(3),(4)

Note (1) Temperature and relative humidity range are shown in the figure below.

95 % RH Max. ($40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \geq T_a$)

Maximum wet - bulb temperature at $39\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ or less. ($T_a > 40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$) No condensation



(2) 2 ms, sine wave, one time for $\pm X, \pm Y, \pm Z$.

(3) 22 - 500 Hz, Sweep Rate 30min, 1 hr for X, Y, Z.

(4) At testing Vibration and Shock, the fixture in holding the Module to be tested have to be hard and rigid enough so that the Module would not be twisted or bent by the fixture.

Doc.No.	LT133X7-124	Rev.No	04 - 001 - G - 991207	Page	5 /26
---------	-------------	--------	-----------------------	------	-------

Preliminary

1.2 ELECTRICAL ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(1) TFT LCD MODULE

(V_{SS} = GND = 0 V)

ITEM	SYMBOL	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT	NOTE
Power Supply Voltage	V _{DD}	V _{SS} -0.3	4.0	V	(1)
Logic Input Voltage	V _{IN}	V _{SS} -0.3	V _{DD} +0.3	V	(1)

NOTE (1) Within Ta = 25 ± 2 °C

(2) BACK-LIGHT UNIT

Ta = 25 ± 2 °C

ITEM	SYMBOL	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT.	NOTE
Lamp current	I _L	2.0	6.0	mA _{rms}	(1)
Lamp Freq.	V _L	30	60	KHz	(1)

NOTE (1) Permanent damage to the device may occur if maximum values are exceeded.
Functional operation should be restricted to the conditions described under Normal Operating Conditions.



Preliminary

2. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The following items are measured under stable conditions. The optical characteristics should be measured in a dark room or equivalent state with the methods shown in Note (5).

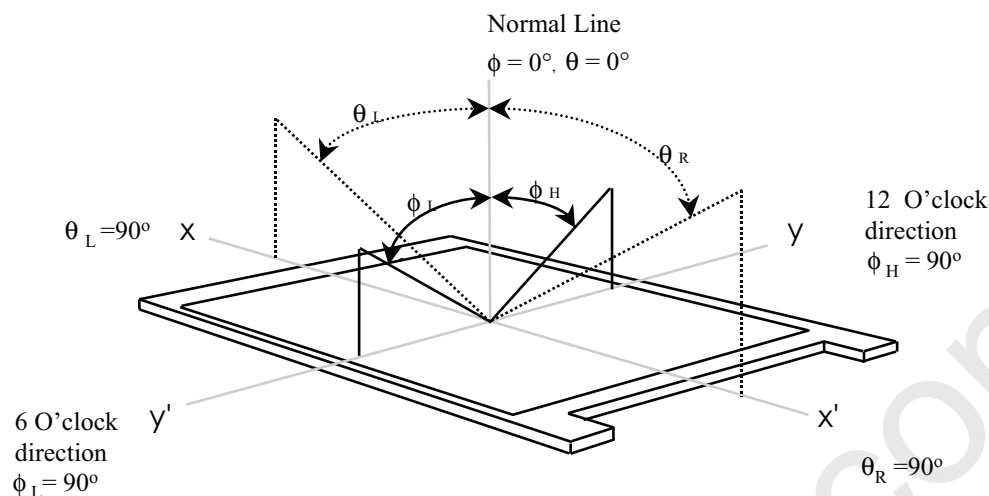
Measuring equipment : TOPCON BM-5A

*. Ta = 25 °C \pm 2°C , Vdd= 3.3V, fv= 60Hz, fdclk=65MHz, IL = 4.2mA

ITEM		SYMBOL	CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	NOTE	
Contrast Ratio (5 Points)		CR	$\phi = 0$, $\theta = 0$ Normal Viewing Angle	150	-	-	msec	(1), (2), (5)	
Response Time at Ta	Rising	T _R		-	10	20		(1), (3)	
	Falling	T _F		-	30	50			
Average Luminance of White (5 Points)		Y _{L,AVE}		$\phi = 0$, $\theta = 0$	70	95	-	cd/m ²	(1), (4)
Color Chromaticity (CIE)	Red	R _X		Normal Viewing Angle	0.573	0.603	0.633	(1), (5)	
		R _Y			0.309	0.339	0.369		
	Green	G _X			0.290	0.320	0.350		
		G _Y			0.478	0.508	0.538		
	Blue	B _X			0.125	0.155	0.185		
		B _Y			0.108	0.138	0.168		
	White	W _X			0.306	0.336	0.366		
		W _Y			0.314	0.344	0.374		
Viewing Angle	Hor.	θ_L	CR(at center point) ≥ 10	40	-	-	Degrees		
		θ_R		40	-	-			
	Ver.	ϕ_H		15	-	-			
		ϕ_L		35	-	-			
13 Points White Variation		δ L		-	-	2.0		(6)	

Preliminary

Note 1) Definition of Viewing Angle : Viewing angle range($10 \leq C/R$)

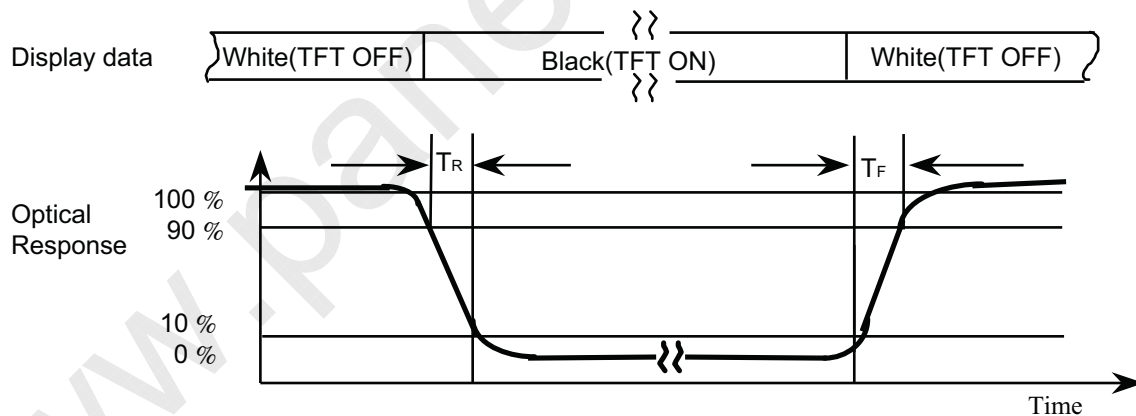


Note 2) Definition of Contrast Ratio (CR) : Ratio of gray max (Gmax) ,gray min (Gmin) at 5 points

$$CR = \frac{CR(1) + CR(2) + CR(3) + CR(4) + CR(5)}{5}$$

POINTS: ①, ②, ③, ④, ⑤ at FIGURE OF NOTE 4)

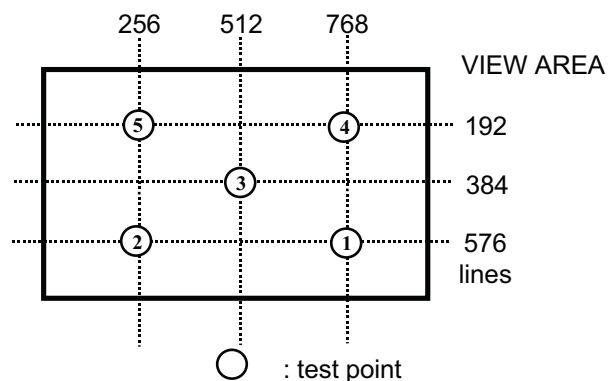
Note 3) Definition of Response time :



Note 4) Definition of Average Luminance of White : measure the luminance of white at 5 points.

Average Luminance of White ($Y_{L,Ave}$)

$$Y_{L,Ave} = \frac{Y_{L1} + Y_{L2} + Y_{L3} + Y_{L4} + Y_{L5}}{5}$$

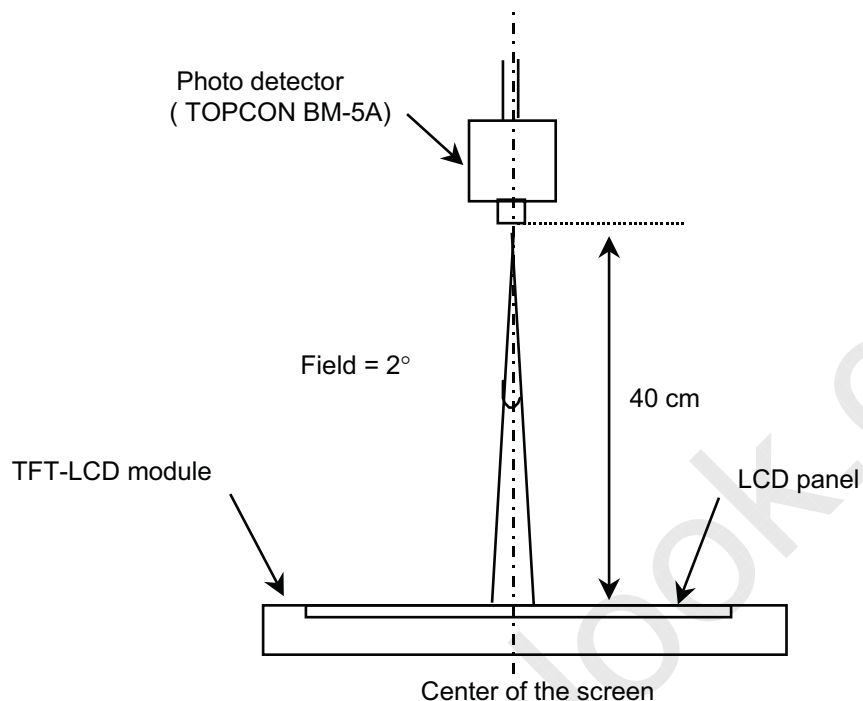


Preliminary

Note 5) After stabilizing and leaving the panel alone at a given temperature for 30 min., the measurement should be executed. Measurement should be executed in a stable, windless, and dark room. 30 min after lighting the back-light. This should be measured in the center of screen.

Lamp current : 4.2mA

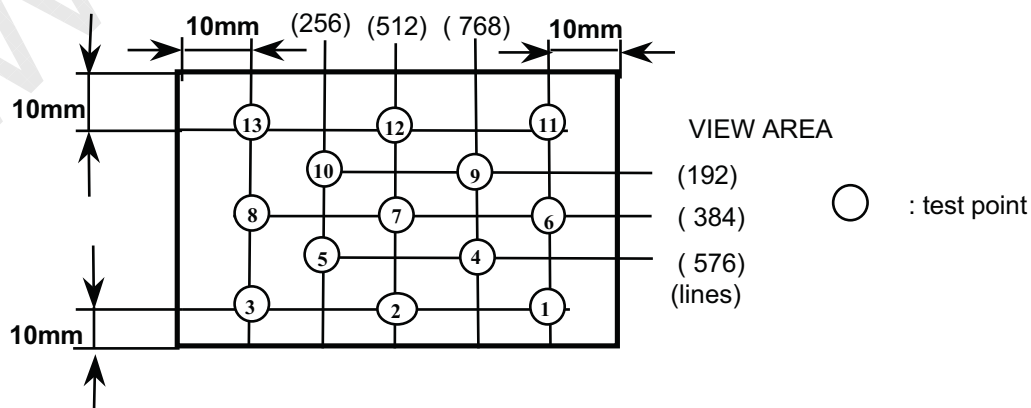
Environment condition : $T_a = 25 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$



Optical characteristics measurement setup

Note 6) Definition of 13 points white variation (δ_L)

$$\delta_L = \frac{\text{Maximum luminance of 13 points}}{\text{Minimum luminance of 13 points}}$$



Preliminary

3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 TFT LCD MODULE

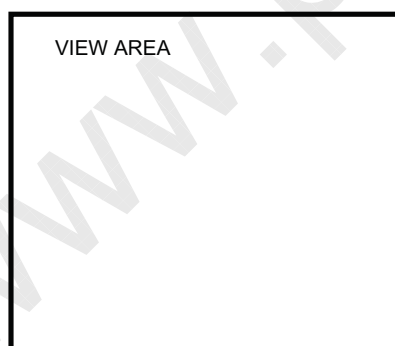
Ta = 25 ± 2%°C

ITEM		SYMBOL	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	NOTE
Voltage of Power Supply		V _{DD}	3.0	3.3	3.6	V	
Differential Input Voltage for LVDS Receiver Threshold	High	V _{IH}	-	-	+100	mV	(1)
	Low	V _{IL}	-100	-	-	mV	
Vsync Frequency		f _v	-	60	-	Hz	
Hsync Frequency		f _H	-	48	-	KHz	
Main Frequency		f _{DCLK}	-	65	-	MHz	
Rush Current		I _{RUSH}	-	-	1.5	A	(4)
Current of Power Supply	White	I _{DD}	-	240	-	mA	(2),(3) *a
	Mosaic		-	290	-	mA	(2),(3) *b
	Max.Pattern		-	460	600	mA	(2),(3) *c

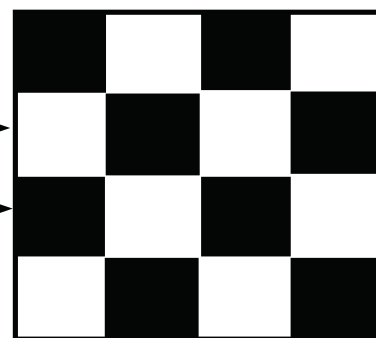
Note (1) Condition : V_{CM}=+1.2V(Common mode Voltage)(2) f_v=60Hz, f_{DCLK} =65MHZ, V_{dd} = 3.3V , DC Current.

(3) Power dissipation check pattern

*a) White Pattern

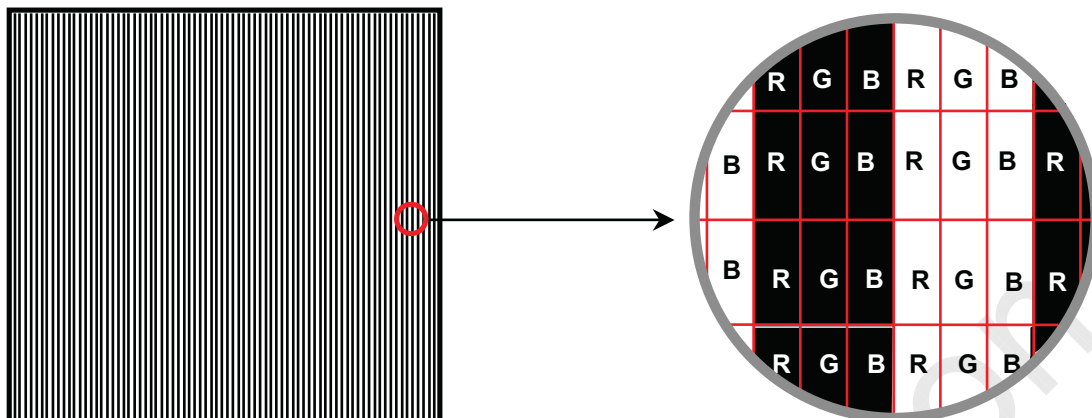


*b)Mosaic Pattern

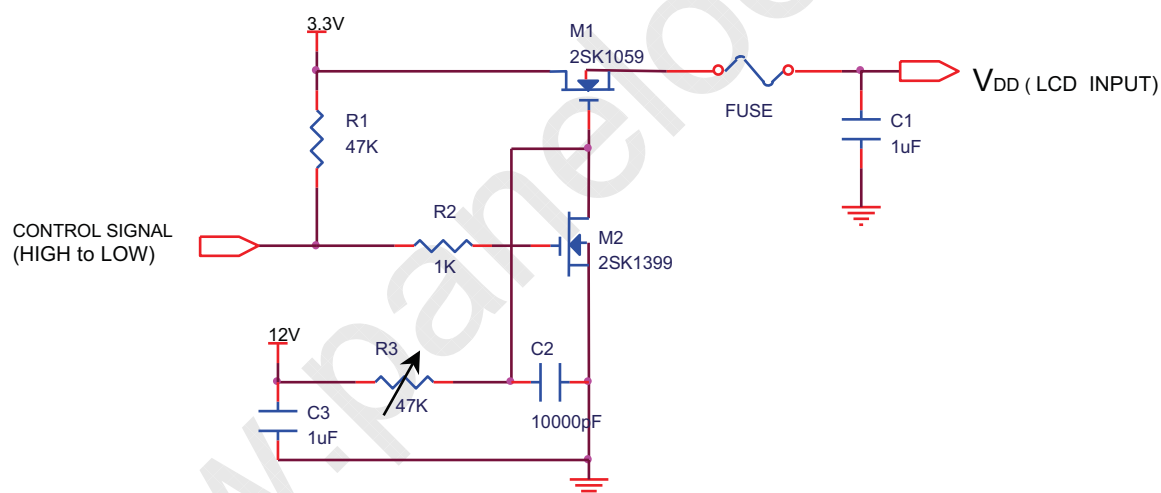
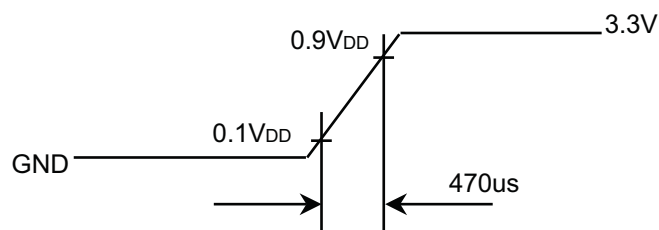


Preliminary

*c) Vertical stripe pattern



4) Rush current measurement condition

V_{DD} rising time is 470us

Preliminary

3.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT

The back-light system is an edge - lighting type with a single CCFT (Cold Cathode Fluorescent Tube).
The characteristics of a single lamp are shown in the following tables.

Lamp : Harison, HMBS22JD69E277NS/AXGS2

Ta=25 ± 2%°C

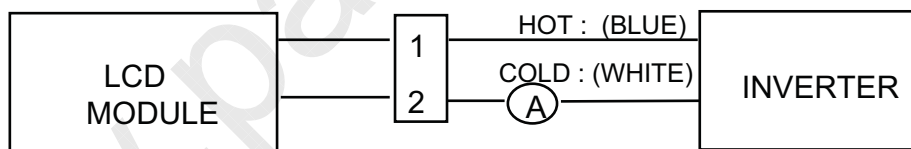
ITEM	SYMB	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	NOTE
Lamp Current	I _L	2.0	4.2	6.0	mArms	(1)
Lamp Voltage	V _L	-	650	-	V _{rms}	I _L =4.2mA
Frequency	f _L	30	-	60	KHz	(2)
Power Consumption	P _L	-	2.73	-	W	(3)
Operating Life Time	Hr	10,000	-	-	Hour	(4)
Startup Voltage	V _s	-	-	1000 (25°C)	V _{rms}	(5)
				1200 (0°C)		

Note) The waveform of the inverter output voltage must be area symmetric and the design of the inverter must have specifications for the modularized lamp.

The performance of the back-light, for example life time or brightness, is much influenced by the characteristics of the DC-AC inverter for the lamp. So all the parameters of an inverter should be carefully designed so as not to produce too much leakage current from high-voltage output of the inverter.

When you design or order the inverter, please make sure that a poor lighting caused by the mismatch of the back-light and the inverter(miss lighting, flicker, etc.) never occur. When you confirm it, the module should be operated in the same condition as it is installed in your instrument.

Note (1) Lamp current is measured with a high frequency current meter as shown below.



No.2 Pin is V_{Low}.

Switching Frequency : 30 ~ 60KHz

SIC-130

(2) Lamp frequency may produce interference with horizontal synchronous frequency and this may cause line flow on the display. Therefore lamp frequency should be detached from the horizontal synchronous frequency and its harmonics as far as possible in order to avoid interference.

(3) refer to I_L X V_L to calculate.

(4) Life time (Hr) of a lamp can be defined as the time in which it continues to operate under the condition Ta = 25 ± 2°C and I_L = 2~6.0 mArms until one of the following event occurs.

1. When the brightness becomes 50% or lower than it's original.

2. When the Effective ignition length becomes 80% or lower than it's original value.

(Effective ignition length is defined as an area that has less than 70% brightness compared to the brightness in the center point.)

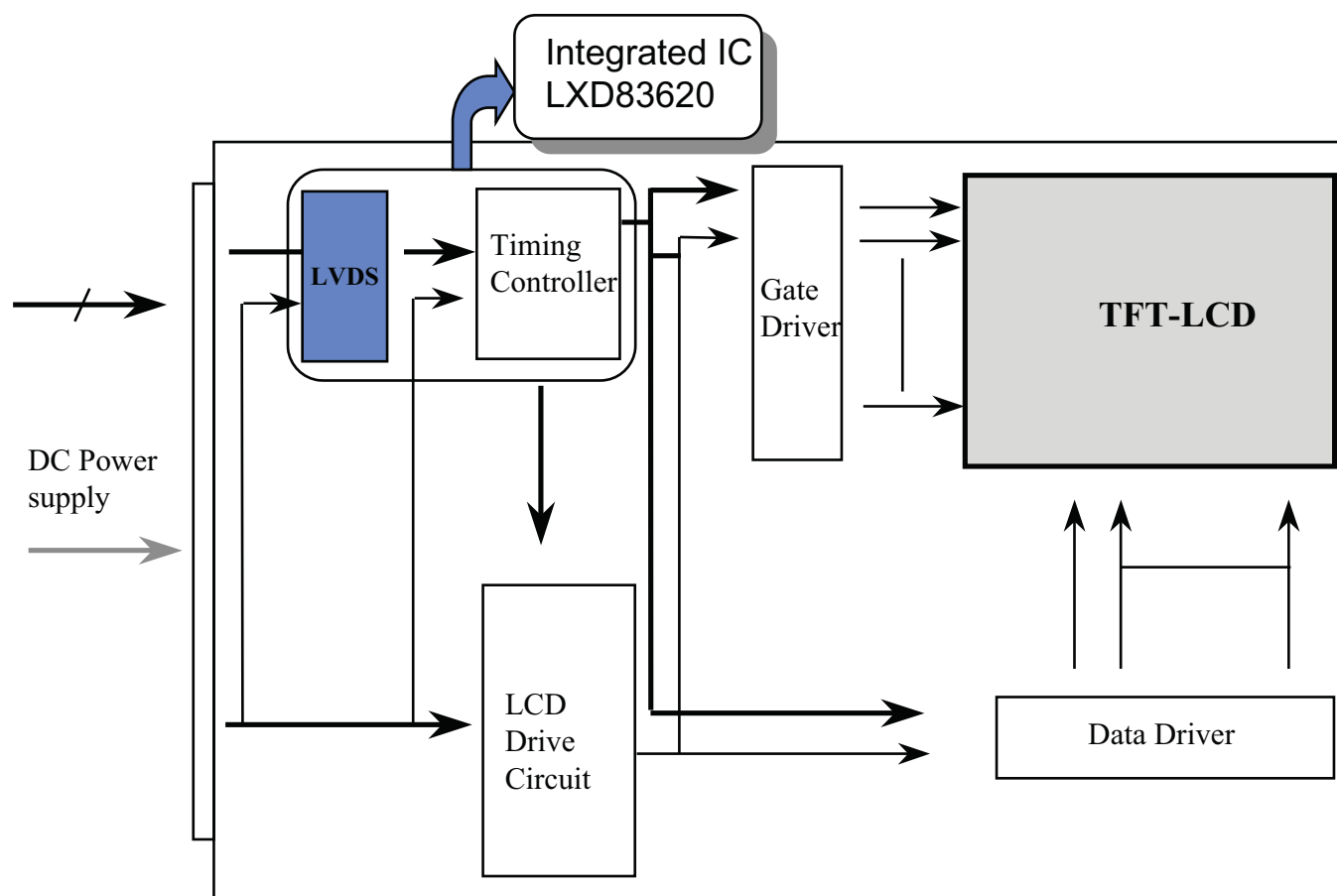
(5) The voltage above this value should be applied to the lamp for more than 1 second to startup. Otherwise the lamp may not be turned on.

Doc.No.	LT133X7-124	Rev.No	04 - 001 - G - 991207	Page	12/26
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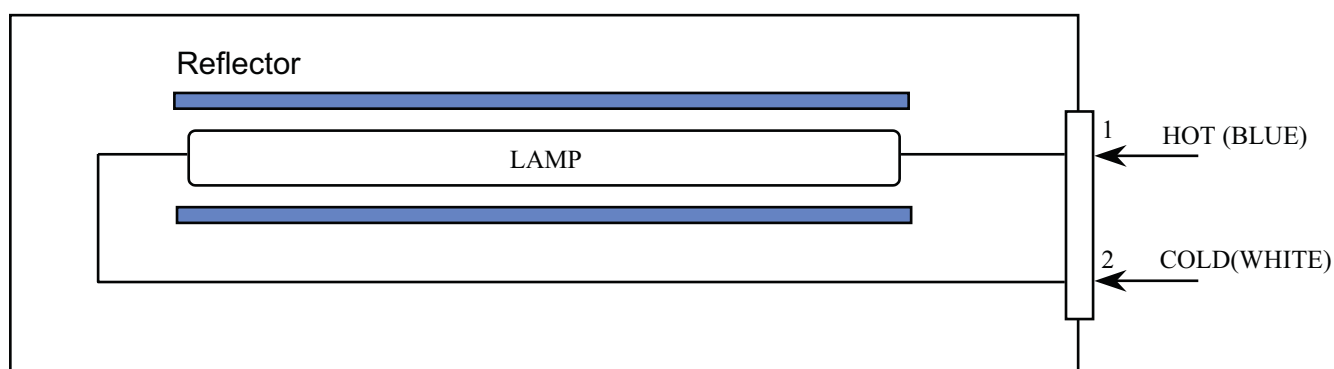
Preliminary

4. BLOCK DIAGRAM

4.1 TFT LCD MODULE



4.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT



Note) The output of the inverter may change according to the material of the reflector.

**Preliminary**

5. INPUT TERMINAL PIN ASSIGNMENT

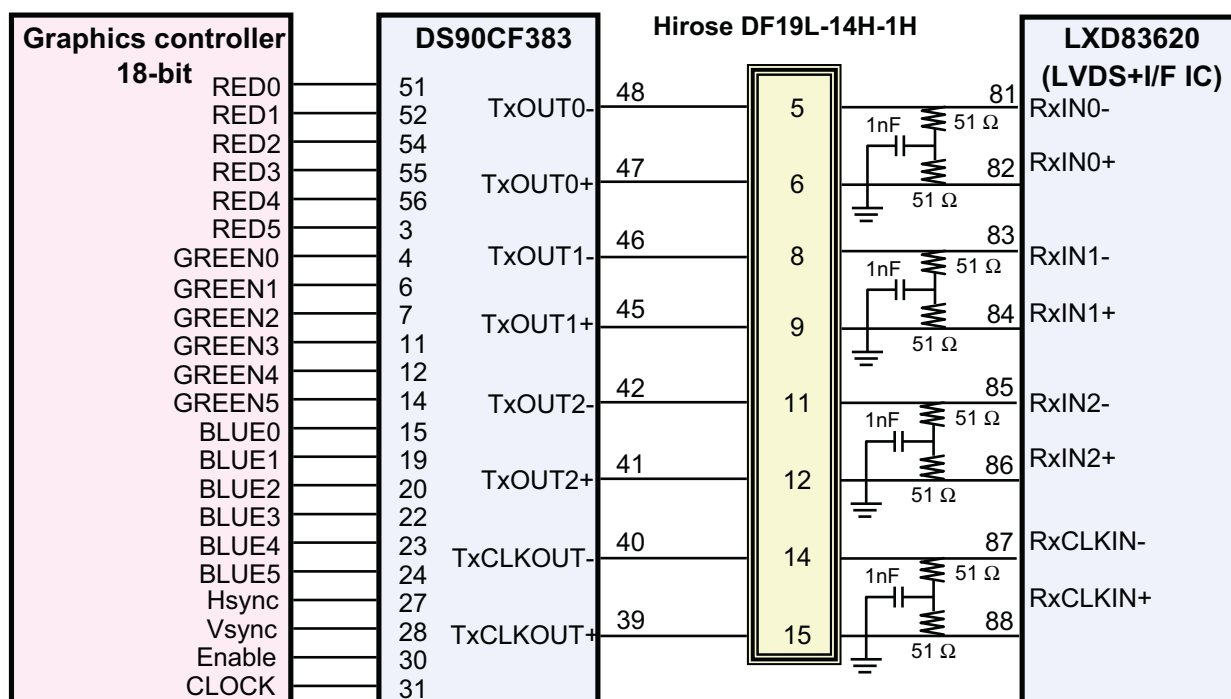
5.1. Input Signal & Power (LVDS, Connector : Hirose's DF19L-14P-1H)

PIN NO	SYMBOL	FUNCTION	POLARITY	REMARK
1	VDD1	Power Supply +3.3V		Pixel clock (65MHz)
2	VDD2	Power Supply +3.3V		
3	GND1	Power Ground		
4	GND2	Power Ground		
5	RxINO-	Receiver Signal (-)	Negative	
6	RxINO+	Receiver signal (+)	Positive	
7	RxIN1-	Receiver Signal (-)	Negative	
8	RxIN1+	Receiver Signal (+)	Positive	
9	RxIN2-	Receiver Signal (-)	Negative	
10	RxIN2+	Receiver Signal (+)	Positive	
11	RxCLKIN -	Clock signal (-)	Negative	
12	RxCLKIN +	Clock signal (+)	Positive	
13	GND3	Power Ground		
14	GND4	Power Ground		

Preliminary

5.2 LVDS Transmitter : DS90CF383 (National Semiconductor) or Compatible

Pin No.	Name	RGB Signal	Pin No.	Name	RGB Signal
51	TxIN0	R0	14	TxIN14	G5
52	TxIN1	R1	15	TxIN15	B0
54	TxIN2	R2	19	TxIN18	B1
55	TxIN3	R3	20	TxIN19	B2
56	TxIN4	R4	22	TxIN20	B3
3	TxIN6	R5	23	TxIN21	B4
4	TxIN7	G0	24	TxIN22	B5
6	TxIN8	G1	27	TxIN24	Hsync
7	TxIN9	G2	28	TxIN25	Vsync
11	TxIN12	G3	30	TxIN26	DE
12	TxIN13	G4	31	TxCLKIN	Clock

FLAT LINK INTERFACE

Note : The LCD Module uses two 51ohm resistors and 1nF between positive and negative lines of each receiver input.

Doc.No.

LT133X7-124

Rev.No

04 - 001 - G - 991207

Page

15/26

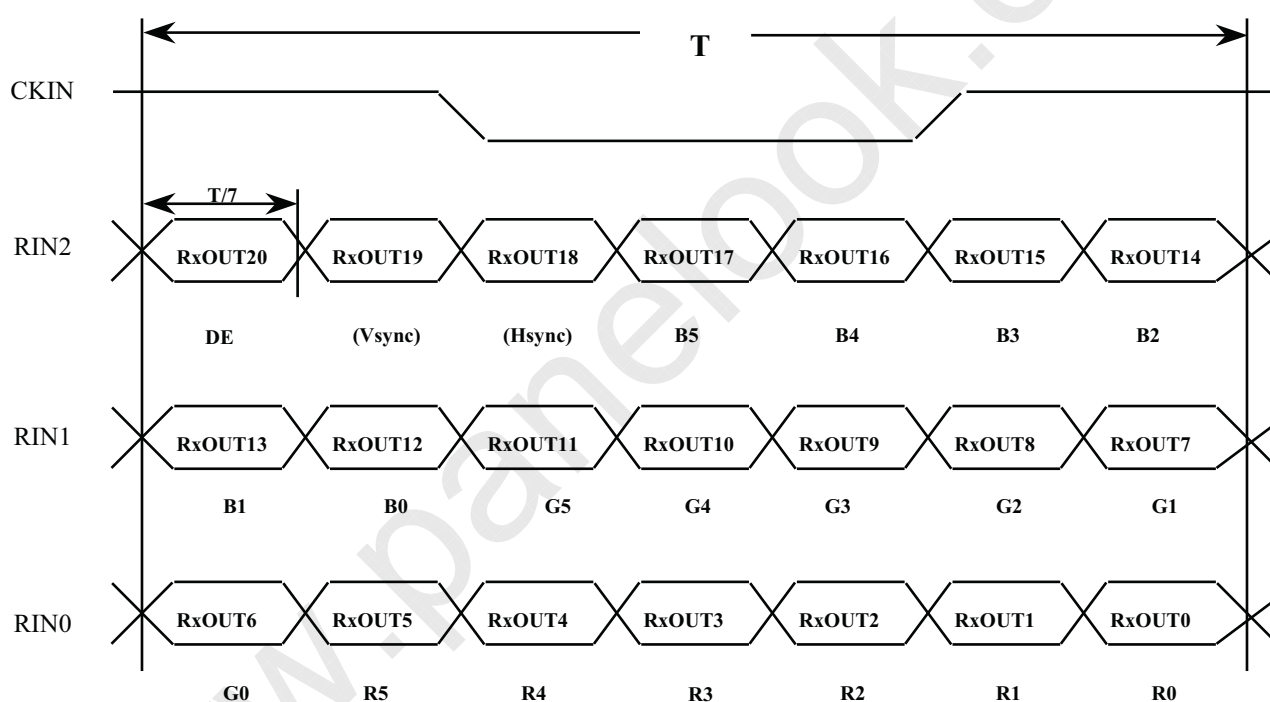
Preliminary

5.3 BACK LIGHT UNIT

Connector : JST BHSR - 02VS -1

Pin NO.	Symbol	Color	Function
1	HOT	BLUE	High Voltage
2	COLD	WHITE	Low Voltage

5.4 Timing Diagrams of LVDS For Transmission



Preliminary

5.5 Input Signal, Basic Display Colors and Gray Scale of Each Colors

COLOR	DISPLAY	DATA SIGNAL																		GRAY SCALE LEVEL
		RED						GREEN						BLUE						
		R0	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	G0	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	B0	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	
BASIC COLOR	BLACK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	BLUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
	GREEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	CYAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
	RED	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	MAGENTA	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
	YELLOW	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	WHITE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
GRAY SCALE OF RED	BLACK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	R0
	DARK ↑	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	R1
		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	R2
		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	R3~R60
		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
	↓ LIGHT	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	R61
		0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	R62
		0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	R63
	RED	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	R63
GRAY SCALE OF GREEN	BLACK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	G0
	DARK ↑	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	G1
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	G2
		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	G3~G60
		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
	↓ LIGHT	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	G61
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	G62
		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	G63
	GREEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	G63
GRAY SCALE OF BLUE	BLACK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	B0
	DARK ↑	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	B1
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	B2
		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	B3~B60
		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
	↓ LIGHT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	B61
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	B62
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	B63
	BLUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	B63

Note

(1) Definition of Gray : Rn : Red Gray, Gn : Green Gray, Bn : Blue Gray (n = Gray level)

(2) Input Signal : 0 = Low level voltage, 1 = High level voltage

Doc.No.

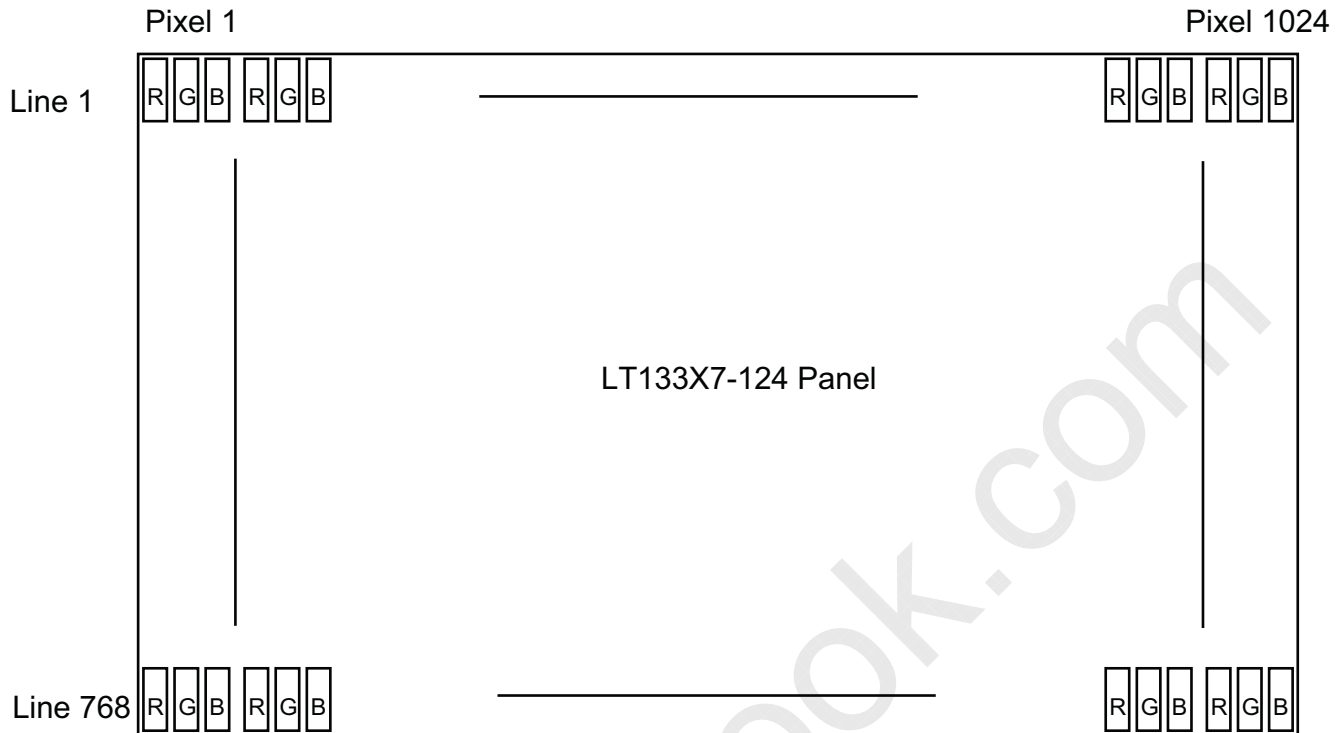
LT133X7-124

Rev.No

04 - 001 - G - 991207

Page

17/26

**Preliminary****5.6 PIXEL FORMAT****Doc.No.****LT133X7-124****Rev.No****04 - 001 - G - 991207****Page****18/26**

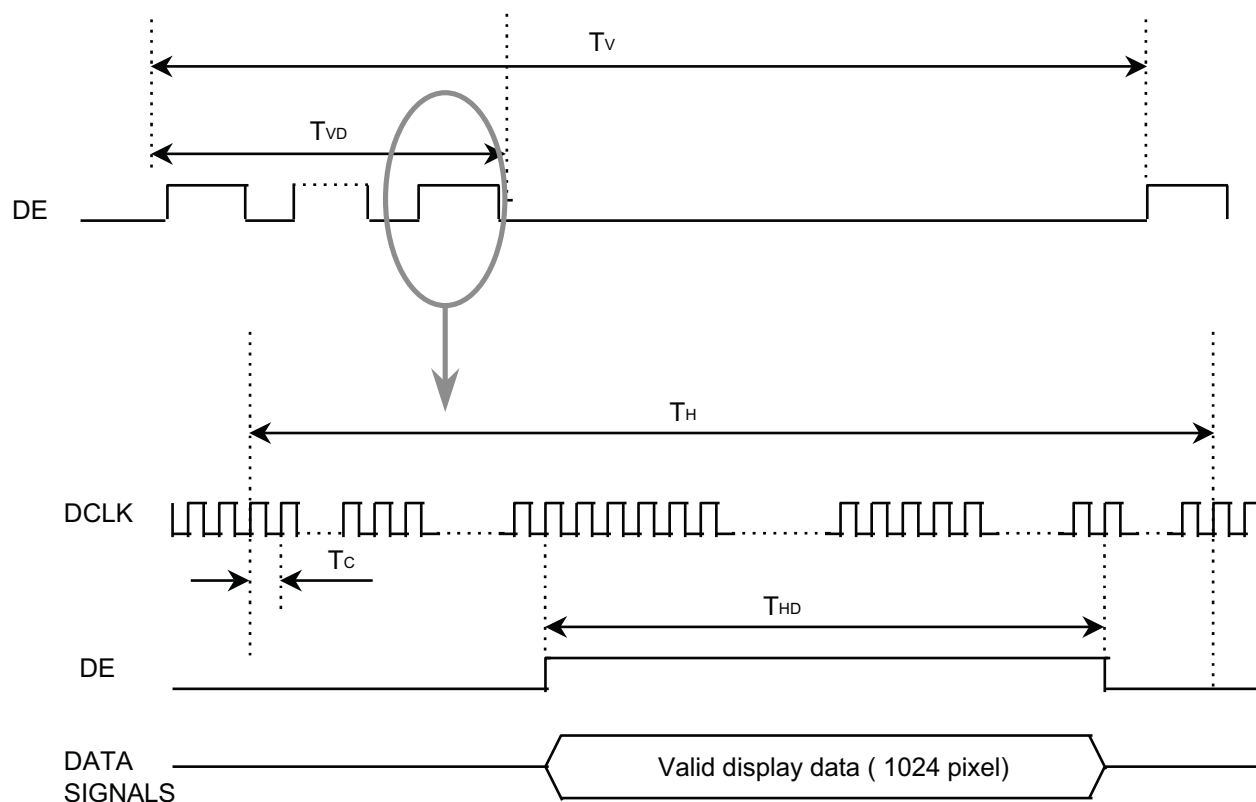
Preliminary

6. INTERFACE TIMING

6.1 Timing Parameters

Signal	Item	Symbol	MIN	TYP	MAX	Unit	Note
Frame Frequency	Cycle	T_v	-	806	-	lines	
Vertical Active Display Term	Display Period	T_{VD}	-	768	-	lines	
One Line Scanning Time	Cycle	T_H	-	1344	-	clocks	
Horizontal Active Display Term	Display Period	T_{HD}	-	1024	-	clocks	

6.2 Timing diagrams of interface signal

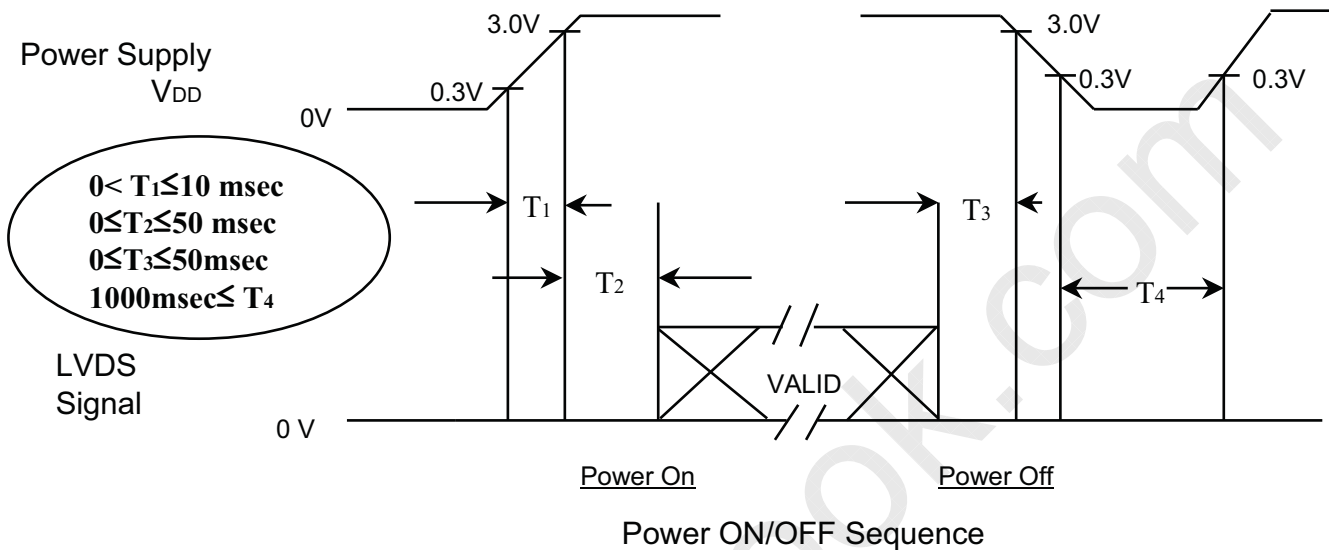


Note : All input condition(level&timing) for LXD83620 are the same with those of NS DS90CF384 or compatible.

Preliminary

6.3 Power ON/OFF Sequence

: To prevent a latch-up or DC operation of the LCD module, the power on/off sequence shall be as shown below.



NOTE

- (1) The supply voltage of the external system for the module input should be the same as the definition of V_{DD} .
- (2) Apply the lamp voltage within the LCD operation range. When the backlight turns on before the LCD operation or the LCD turns off before the backlight turns off, the display may momentarily become white.
- (3) In case of V_{DD} = off level, please keep the level of input signals on the low or keep a high impedance.
- (4) T_4 should be measured after the module has been fully discharged between power off and on period.
- (5) Interface signal shall not be kept at high impedance when the power is on.

8. Packing

Preliminary

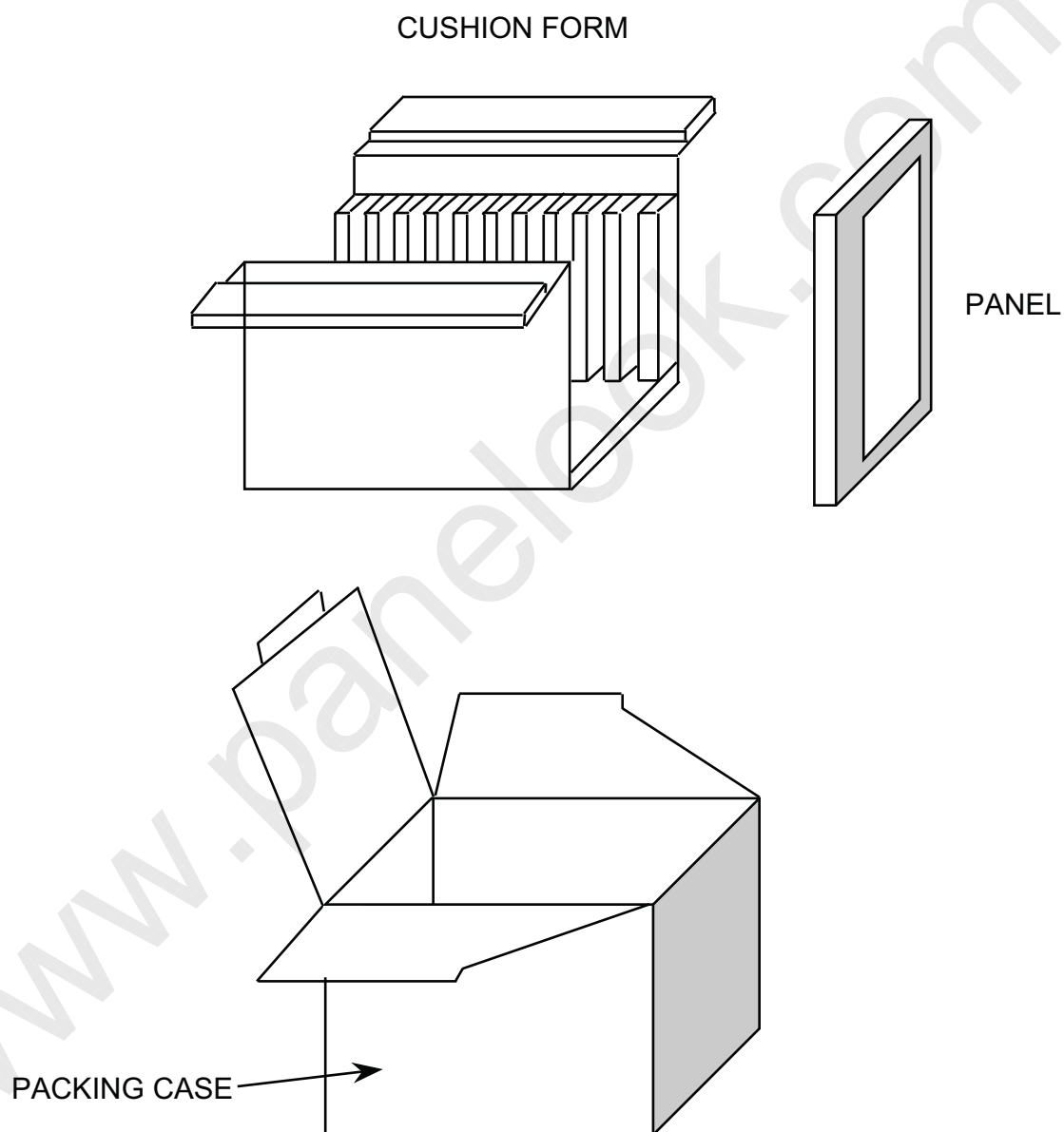
8.1 Packing

CARTON(Internal Package)

(1)Packing Form

Corrugated fiber board box and corrugated cardboard as shock absorber

(2)Packing Method



Note 1)Total : Approx. 6.7 kg

2) Acceptance number of piling : 10 sets

3) Carton size : 310(W)×256(D)×344(H)

4) MAX accumulation quantity : 5 cartons

Preliminary**(3)Packing Material**

NO.	Parts name	Quantity
1.	Static eletric protective sack	10
2.	Packing case (inner box) include shock absorber	1 set
3.	Pictorial marking	2 pics
4.	Silica gel (50g X 2)	2
5.	Carton	1 set

9. Marking & Others

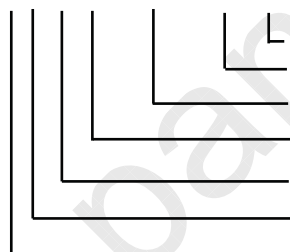
A nameplate bearing followed by is affixed to a shipped product at the specified location on each product.

(1)Parts number : LT133X7-124

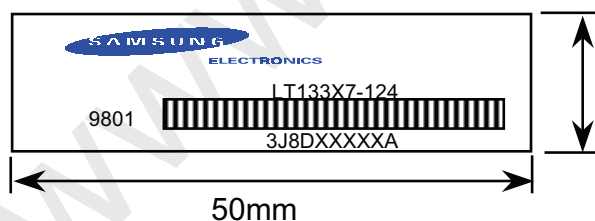
(2)Revision : One letter

(3)Control Code : One letter

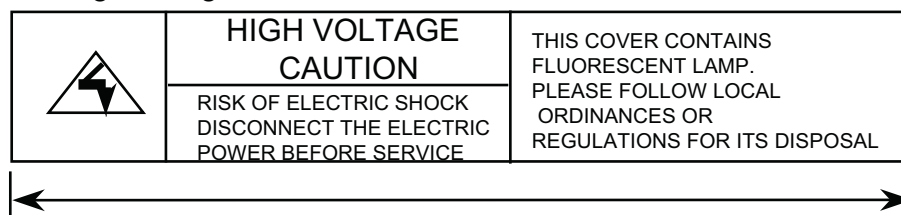
(4)Lot number : 3 J 9 D X X X X X A



Cell Position No.(In the one Glass)
Glass No.(In the one Lot)
Lot No.(Glass)
Month
Year
Product Code
Line

(5) Nameplate Indication

Parts name
Lot number
Inspected work week

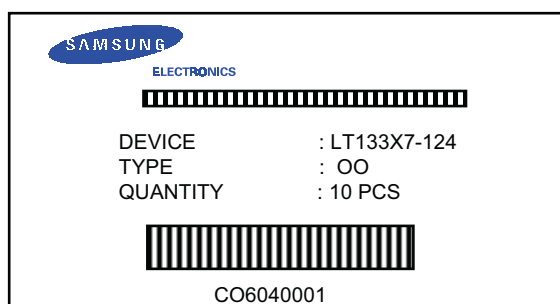
High voltage caution label

High voltage
caution

Doc.No.	LT133X7-124	Rev.No.	04 - 001 - G - 991207	Page	23/26
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Preliminary

(6) Packing box attach



Doc.No.

LT133X7-124

Rev.No

04 - 001 - G - 991207

Page

24/26



10. GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

Preliminary

1. Handling

- (a) When the module is assembled, It should be attached to the system firmly using every mounting holes. Be careful not to twist and bend the modules.
- (b) Refrain from strong mechanical shock and / or any force to the module. In addition to damage, this may cause improper operation or damage to the module and CCFT back-light.
- (c) Note that polarizers are very fragile and could be easily damaged. Do not press or scratch the surface harder than a HB pencil lead.
- (d) Wipe off water droplets or oil immediately. If you leave the droplets for a long time, Staining and discoloration may occur.
- (e) If the surface of the polarizer is dirty, clean it using some absorbent cotton or soft cloth.
- (f) The desirable cleaners are water, IPA(Isoprophyl Alcohol) or Hexane.
Do not use Ketone type materials(ex. Acetone), Ethyl alcohol, Toluene, Ethyl acid or Methyl chloride. It might permanent damage to the polarizer due to chemical reaction.
- (g) If the liquid crystal material leaks from the panel, it should be kept away from the eyes or mouth. In case of contact with hands, legs or clothes, it must be washed away thoroughly with soap.
- (h) Protect the module from static, it may cause damage to the C-MOS Gate Array IC.
- (i) Use fingerstalls with soft gloves in order to keep display clean during the incoming inspection and assembly process.
- (j) Do not disassemble the module.
- (k) Do not pull or fold the lamp wire.
- (l) Do not adjust the variable resistor which is located on the back side.
- (m) Protection film for polarizer on the module shall be slowly peeled off just before use so that the electrostatic charge can be minimized.
- (n) Pins of I/F connector shall not be touched directly with bare hands.

Doc.No.	LT133X7-124	Rev.No	04 - 001 - G - 991207	Page	25/26
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**Preliminary****2. STORAGE**

- (a) Do not leave the module in high temperature, and high humidity for a long time.
It is highly recommended to store the module with temperature from 0 to 35 °C and relative humidity of less than 70%.
- (b) Do not store the TFT-LCD module in direct sunlight.
- (c) The module shall be stored in a dark place. It is prohibited to apply sunlight or fluorescent light during the store.

3. OPERATION

- (a) Do not connect,disconnect the module in the “ Power On” condition.
- (b) Power supply should always be turned on/off by following item 6.3
“ Power on/off sequence “.
- (c) Module has high frequency circuits. Sufficient suppression to the electromagnetic interference shall be done by system manufacturers. Grounding and shielding methods may be important to minimize the interference.
- (d) The cable between the backlight connector and its inverter power supply shall be a minimized length and be connected directly . The longer cable between the backlight and the inverter may cause lower luminance of lamp(CCFT) and may require higher startup voltage(Vs).

4. OTHERS

- (a) Ultra-violet ray filter is necessary for outdoor operation.
- (b) Avoid condensation of water. It may result in improper operation or disconnection of electrode.
- (c) Do not exceed the absolute maximum rating value. (the supply voltage variation, input voltage variation, variation in part contents and environmental temperature, so on)
Otherwise the module may be damaged.
- (d) If the module displays the same pattern continuously for a long period of time,it can be the situation when the image “sticks” to the screen.
- (e) This module has its circuitry PCB's on the rear side and should be handled carefully in order not to be stressed.

Doc.No.	LT133X7-124	Rev.No	04 - 001 - G - 991207	Page	26/26
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